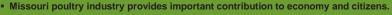


# Surveillance, Prevention and Response Plan for Zoonotic Influenza in Missouri

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### **BACKGROUND / ASSUMPTIONS**



- In 2004, Missouri ranked 4th in turkey, 15th in egg and among top 10 states in meat chicken production in U.S.
- Total value through goods and services is estimated at \$970 million.
- Migratory waterfowl are important to the economy and citizens of Missouri.
- Migratory bird hunters spend \$34,857,535 annually, and generate \$66,044,839 in annual economic activity.
- Almost 90% of Missourians are interested in observing ducks and geese.
- Avian influenza (Al) virus may infect people exposed to infected birds but may not
  evolve into a form capable of efficient human-to-human transmission.
- High pathogenic Al virus may not necessarily be lethal to U.S. commercial poultry.
  - Lethality in Asian poultry may not be an accurate indication of lethality in U.S. poultry, which are under a higher level of care and may have better resistance.
- Pandemic influenza will have substantial direct impact on human health. Poultry industry will be severely disrupted due to illness and employees afraid to report to work.

## **GUIDING PRINCIPLES**

- Early detection of H5 or H7 Al in wild/domestic birds is critical for prevention
   control
- Disease outbreaks in poultry will result in different response than in humans.
- Rapid, coordinated response effort among federal, state, local & industry
  partners will be essential following confirmed cases of H5 or H7 influenza in
  poultry or animals.
- Assessment of health and educational needs of poultry workers (pre-, during, post-event) will be coordinated by MO Dept of Health & Senior Services and local public health agencies.
- Effective risk communication will help maintain consumer confidence in poultry products.



# **GOALS**



- To ensure an integrated response to cases or outbreaks of high pathogenic Al (or low pathogenic Al of zoonotic concern) in poultry, waterfowl, swine or other animals.
- To protect human life, reduce social, economic & mental health impacts on citizens and communities.
- To ensure coordination among government agencies, including MO Dept of Agriculture, MO Dept of Health & Senior Services, MO Dept of Conservation, MO Dept of Natural Resources; other state partners; U.S. Dept of Agriculture (USDA), U.S. Dept of Interior (USDI); and with associated industries.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- Objective 1: Assess historic levels of Al in poultry, wild birds, and other significant domestic/wild animals.
- Objective 2: Design and implement system to conduct surveillance for AI in wild and domestic birds. Formalize the system for processing dead/sick bird reports received by state agencies.
- Objective 3: Assess current lab capacity for animal AI testing at the Veterinary Medical Diagnostic Lab (VMDL) at University of Missouri -Columbia, MO State Public Health Lab, MO Dept of Agriculture, as well as USDA, USDI.
- Objective 4: Assess future needs of VMDL, MO State Public Health Lab, & MO Dept of Agriculture to initiate, continue, and/or enhance AI testing in animals.
- Objective 5: Assess barriers (current national/state/local laws, policies, etc.) to the collection of Al-associated data, its dissemination, and/or the implementation of effective response activities.
- Objective 6: Strengthen partnerships among MO Dept of Agriculture, MO Dept of Health & Senior Services, and other state/local agencies and poultry/livestock industries.
- Objective 7: Develop working relationships with adjoining states that have significant poultry and livestock industries.
- Objective 8: Assist animal agencies, public health departments & other entities to establish pre-event, event, and post-event plans that help protect health of public & mitigate risks to poultry/livestock industries in the event of Al outbreak.
- Objective 9: Monitor human influenza cases that could be due to Al strains of virus.
- Objective 10: Ensure that the public, media, decision makers, and pertinent agencies are informed regarding the results of surveillance and monitoring efforts, as well as appropriate preventive measures and effective interventions.

### STATUS / PROGRESS

- Objectives 1-5 are essentially achieved.
- Objectives 6-10 are currently on-going.
- As of Jan. 5, 2007, 1,486 wild bird samples have been submitted to the Highly Pathogenic Al Early Detection Data System (HEDDS).
- 1 sample found to be positive with low pathogenic AI (H1N1).
- No high pathogenic Al found.
- Participation in CDC/CSTE training on investigating high pathogenic Al outbreaks.